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BERTIN'S THEORETICAL FRENCH SERIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
P R I N C I P L E S
OF
FRENCH GRAMMAR AND FRENCH IDIOM,
BY MEANS OF
EXERCISES.

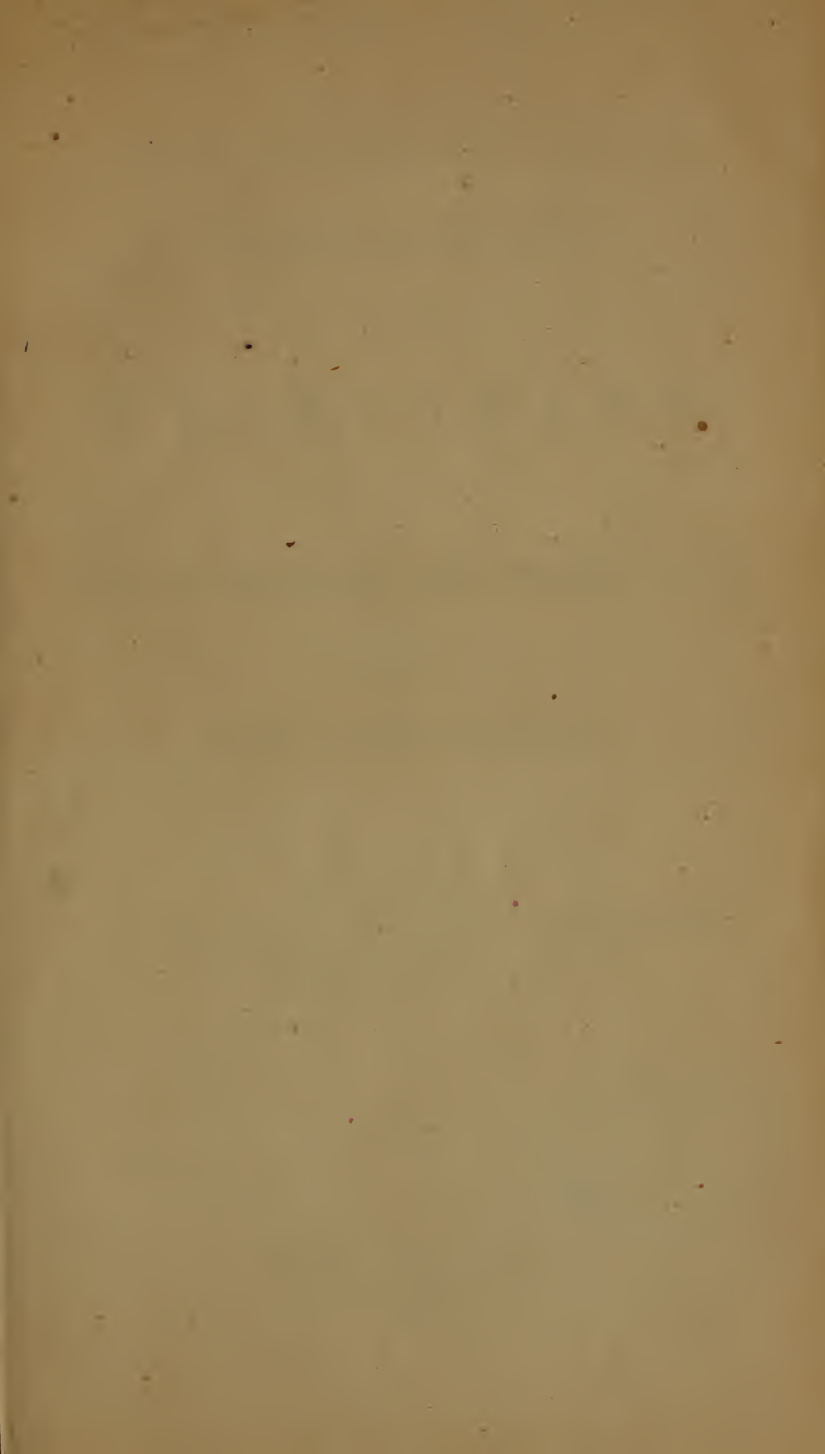
BY F. BERTIN,

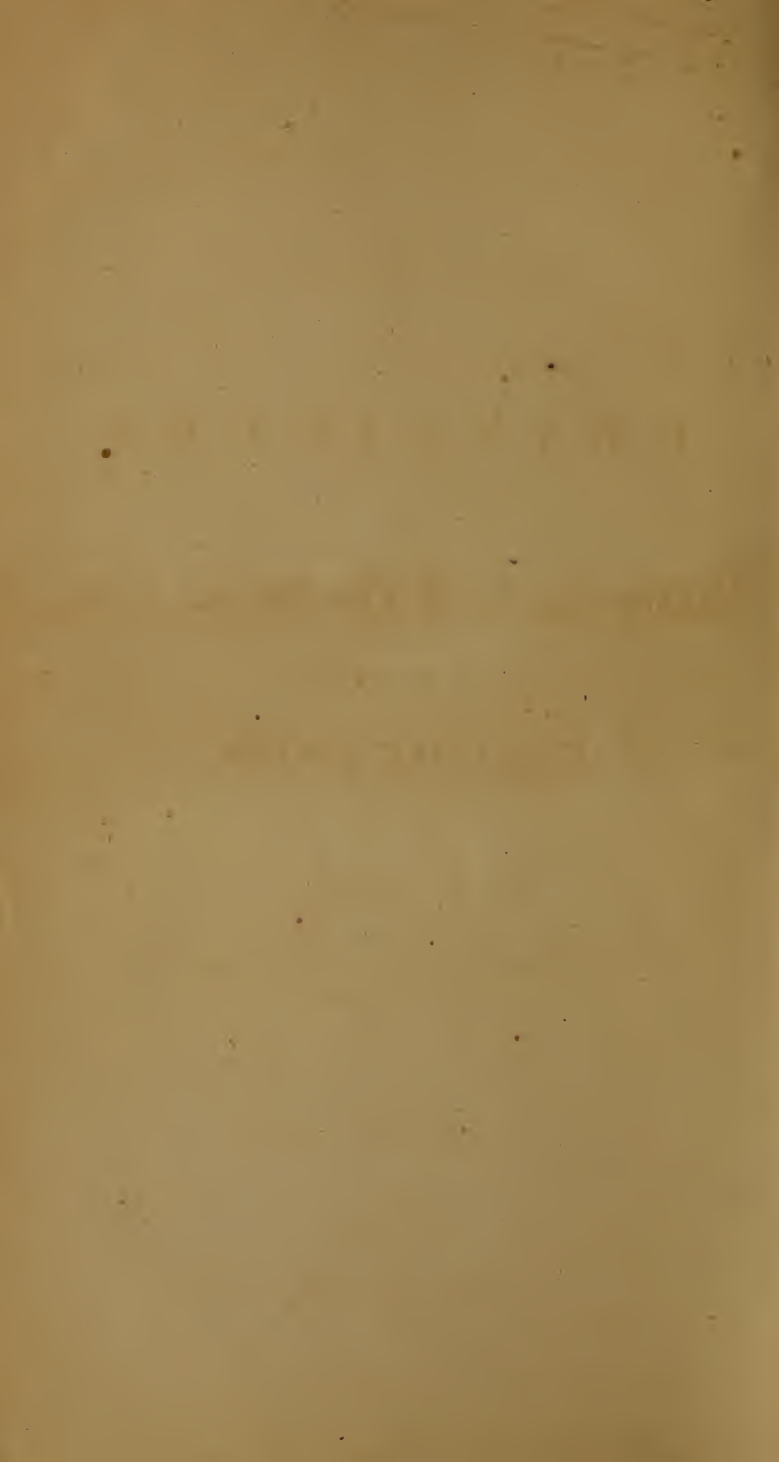
GRADUATE AT POITIERS AND PARIS OF THE FRENCH UNIVERSITY,
AND MEMBER OF THE FRENCH BAR; PROFESSOR
OF FRENCH, GREEK, AND LATIN.

CINCINNATI:

1863.

Monograph





Deposited Oct 20, 1863

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FRENCH GRAMMAR AND FRENCH IDIOM,
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EXERCISES.

39
By F. BERTIN,

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To consider memory as a main faculty of the mind, while it acts only as an auxiliary, is a great mistake which pervades all the departments of Instruction. It is not in memory's nature to play the first part, and the frequent barren results of *teaching* and *learning*, must be attributed to the fact, that memory is improperly given the first rank. How often have we pitied those martyrs, girls or boys, who, with gentle little taps on their forehead or the heart, the two supposed dwellings of the goddess, were asking admission for the lesson in geography, history, mathematics or grammar, etc.—*they were learning by heart*. And thus is explained how, in countries where that system is generally diffused, self-made men are often superior to those favored with a regular course of instruction; the former were *thinking* while these latter were *learning by heart*.

Why not learn business by heart also? Because there is no book, which being learned by heart, pretends to teach business. I would there were no books, with such pretensions, on geography, history, grammar, etc. Then our youths would be happy, and society, as the result, would recruit men and women instead of... *birds with green feathers*. Then we should not see any more such books as, among the latest published, *the French Class Book, embracing grammar, conversation, literature, with a commercial correspondence and an adequate Dictionary*, by Louis Pujol, a great 8vo. of 500 pages, and a book, as it is said in the preface, which contains *all that is necessary* for the acquisition of a *pure and easy colloquial use of the French language*. What inducements to learn the whole book by heart!

In learning languages, there are indeed things to be remembered; but they must be understood. Principles and words, not such or such sentences, constitute languages; and both words and principles should be comprehended. Principles must be understood: they are expressed generally by rules, the learning of which blindly, is a mere drudgery. Words, also, must be understood in their meaning, otherwise the most ludicrous use will be made of them. But principles are far more important than words. They sustain the whole language, and are, so to speak, the stratum upon which the words themselves rest. A word may be forgotten, and we are always at a loss for some words even in our own language, but we may do without this one or that one. We can not do without principles.

If principles are so important in languages, we should have them as simple as possible, and leave words behind, so as not to confuse the mind. However, school-book writers, understanding that principles should be learned by heart, have thought it was too hard to learn them alone, and then.....*have added pages of exercises or illustrations to learn with them.* Were a boat overloaded and moving slowly, would you to increase its speed add to its freight? No, it might sink. So the student sinks under the load, or, if he be of a strong head, and can bear the burden, the principles of the language thus confusedly scattered among sentences, have no more place in his mind than in the book, and it is scarcely possible for him to comprehend them, and to place the whole before his view. Then, as the retentive power of memory is not equal to that of a book, the whole thing glides from the mind, piece by piece; first, rules, if ever they had entered it, then fragments of sentences, then whole sentences. So that a pupil who once said—*avez-vous du pain?* and *donnez-moi du vin*, soon only remembers *avez-vous du pain?* which gradually vanishes into *avez-vous pain—avez pain—pain.....*

All this is done under the name of *Practical System*, on the plea of practice. Practice! well, but practice is to be *practiced*, and not to be *learned by heart*. Practice is one thing and theory another, and confusion has never proved to be an improvement. Theory is the key to practice, and must be present to the mind all the time. Who could carry within his memory all the time Jewett's Olendorf, Fasquelle or Robertson? Practice must be kept apart from theory, as a mere illustration of theory.

This I understand to be the way; a short, clear, simple statement of the principles, and a series of exercises to illustrate them. The exercises, too, should be only exercises, and not phrases, lest the mind of the pupil in writing them might lose sight of what is essential in them—namely, *to illustrate theory*. By means of that practice, theory impresses the mind, and keeps its place in memory, without any *learning by heart*, as do the landscapes we have walked over.

PART I.

EXERCISES ADAPTED TO "KEY TO FRENCH GRAMMAR."

VOCABULARY OF NOUNS.

OBSERVATIONS—1. *m* or *f* after a word means that word to be of *masculine* or *feminine* gender.

2. (*h*) signifies the *h* beginning the word to be aspirate. Here it must be observed that the number of the *aspirate h* is very small, and nearly all of them may be found in the *Key to French Reading*; consequently the student, unless he knows the contrary, should regard every *h* as being mute.

air—air *m*
advantage—avantage *m*
allusion—allusion *f*
apple—pomme *f*
apple pie—tarte aux pommes *f*
apricot—abricot *m*
argument—argument *m*
army—armée *f*
aunt—tante *f*

baker—boulangier *m*
bakery—boulangerie *f*
bath—bain *m*
battle—bataille *f*
bean—haricot *m* (*h*)
beef—bœuf *m*
belt—ceinture *f*
bird—oiseau *m*
bonnet—chapeau *m*
book—livre *m*
bookseller—libraire *m*
boot—botte *f*
bow—nœud *m*

boy—garçon *m*
branch—branche *f*
bread—pain *m*
brother—frère *m*
bushel—boisseau *m*
butter—beurre *m*

cabbage—chou *m*
cake—gateau *m*
cap—casquette *f*
captain—capitaine *m*
carrot—carotte *f*
case—cas *m*
celery—céleri *m*
cent—sous *m*
chicken—poulet *m*
child—enfant *m*
church—église *f*
circumstance—circonstance *f*
clasp—agrafe *f*
cloth—drap *m*
coat—habit *m*

comb—peigne *m*
 confession—confession* *f*
 cotton—coton *m*
 country—campagne *f*
country—pays *m*
 cravat—cravate *f*
 cross—croix *f*

daughter—fille *f*
 day—jour *m*
day—journée *f*
 diamond—diamant *m*
 dish—plat *m*
 dog—chien *m*
 dress—robe *f*
 dress-maker—tailleuse *f*

ear—oreille *f*
 earth—terre *f*
 error—erreur *f*
 event—événement *m*
 exercise—exercice *m*

family—famille *f*
 farewell—adieu *m*
 father—père *m*
 fire—feu *m*
 flag—drapeau *m*
 flock—troupeau *m*
 flower—fleur *f*
 fork—fourchette *f*
 fortress—forteresse *f*
 friend (male)—ami *m*
friend (female)—amie *f*
 fruit—fruit *m*

gaiter—guêtre *f*
 game—jeu *m*
 garden—jardin *m*

general—général *m*
 gentleman—monsieur *m*
 girl—fille *f*
 glass—verre *m*
 glass jar—bocal *m*
 glove—gant *m*
 God—Dieu *m*
 gold—or *m*
 grocer—épiciier *m*
 grocery—épicerie *f*
 gun (*big*)—canon *m*
 gun (*small*) fusil *m*

hair—cheveu *m*
 hair-dresser—coiffeur *m*
 hand—main *f*
 handkerchief—mouchoir *m*
 hat—chapeau *m*
 hatter—chapelier *m*
 hatred—haine *f*
 head—tête *f*
 head-dress—coiffure *f*
 hope—espérance *f*
 height—hauteur (*h*)
 horse—cheval *m*
 hospital—hopital *m*
 hotel—hôtel *m*
 hour—heure *f*
 house—maison *f*
 husband—mari *m*

idea—idée *f*
 inhabitant—habitant *m*
 inkstand—encrier *m*
 insult—insulte *f*

jewel—bijou *m*

kite—cerf-volant *m*

* Nearly all the words ending in *ion* are spelled the same as in English : as nation, *nation* ; revolution, *revolution* ; opinion, *opinion*, etc.

knee—genou *m*
knife—couteau *m*

lady—dame *f*
lamb—agneau *m*
land—terre *f*
language—langage *m* *
language—langue f
lane—ruelle *f*
league—lieue *f*
league—ligue f
letter—lettre *f*
lettuce—laitue *f*
life—vie *f*
love—amour *m*

man—homme *m*
marble—marbre *m*
meat—viande *f*
meat-pie—paté *m*
meeting—réunion *f*
milliner—modiste *f*
minute—minute *f*
mother—mère *f*
moment—moment *m*
money—argent *m*
mustard—moutarde *f*
mutton—mouton *m*

napkin—serviette *f*
neighbor (male)—voisin *m*
neighbor (female)—voisine f
news—nouvelle *f*
noise—bruit *m*
nose—nez *m*

occasion—occasion *f*
officer—officier *m*
opinion—opinion *f*
opportunity—opportunité *f*

order—ordre *m*
overcoat—pardessus *m*
owl—hibou *m*
ox—bœuf *m*

paper—papier *m*
pants—pantalon *m*
parlor—salon *m*
partridge—perdrix *f*
pepper—poivre *m*
pie—paté *m*
pie (with fruits)—tarte f
plate—assiette *f*
plum—prune *f*
pound—livre *f*
principle—principe *m*
purse—bourse *f*

quail—caille *f*

raspberry—framboise *f*
reason—raison *f*
reflection—réflexion *f*
regiment—régiment, *m*
ribbon—ruban *m*
room—chambre *f*
roast beef—roti de bœuf *m*
roast mutton—roti de mouton *m*

rule—règle *f*
rumor—bruit *m*

salad—salade *f*
salt—sel *m*
school—école *f*
sea—mer *f*
sheep (*female*)—brebis *f*
sheep (male)—mouton m
shirt—chemise *f*

* Language is *langage*, when it does not signify *tongue*.

shoe—soulie <i>r m</i>	thread—fil <i>m</i>
shoemaker—cordonnier <i>m</i>	time—temps <i>m</i>
silk—soie <i>f</i>	time—fois <i>f*</i>
silver—argent <i>m</i>	tree—arbre <i>m</i>
sister—sœur <i>f</i>	truth—vérité <i>f</i>
sock—chaussette <i>f</i>	turnip—navet <i>m</i>
soldier—soldat <i>m</i>	
son—fils <i>m</i>	uncle—oncle <i>m</i>
sorrow—chagrin <i>m</i>	upholsterer—tapissier <i>m</i>
space—espace <i>m</i>	United States—Etats-Unis <i>m</i>
speech—discours <i>m</i>	
spoon—cuillère <i>f</i>	valley—vallée <i>f</i>
state—état <i>m</i>	vegetable—légume <i>m</i>
stationer—papetier <i>m</i>	voice—voix <i>f</i>
steeple—clocher <i>m</i>	
stocking—bas <i>m</i>	waistcoat—gilet <i>m</i>
stone—pierre <i>f</i>	wall—mur <i>m</i>
stone (of a fruit)—noyau <i>m</i>	walnut—noix <i>f</i>
store—magazin <i>m</i>	water—eau <i>f</i>
story—conte <i>m</i>	weather—temps <i>m</i>
story—histoire <i>f</i>	week—semaine <i>f</i>
strawberry—fraise <i>f</i>	weight—poids <i>m</i>
street—rue <i>f</i>	wife—femme <i>f</i>
student—étudiant <i>m</i>	window—fenêtre <i>f</i>
succory—chicorée <i>f</i>	wine—vin <i>m</i>
suspender—bretelle <i>f</i>	woman—femme <i>f</i>
sympathy—sympathie <i>f</i>	wool—laine <i>f</i>
	world—monde <i>m</i>
table—table <i>f</i>	wreath—couronne <i>f</i>
table-cloth—nape <i>f</i>	wrong—tort <i>m</i>
tail—queue <i>f</i>	
tailor—tailleur <i>m</i>	yard—mètre <i>m</i>
thing—chose <i>f</i>	yard—cour <i>m</i>
thought—pensée <i>f</i>	year—an <i>m</i>
	year—année <i>f</i>

ON NOUNS.

N. B.—Nouns give their *gender*, *number*, and *person* to the other parts of speech.

* *Time* is *fois*, when used as in *four times*, *five times*, *ten times*, etc.

Exercises on the formation of the plural.

I.

Man, men; woman, women; child, children; boy, boys; partridge, partridges; cross, crosses; nose, noses; hair, hairs; farewell, farewells; game, games; hat, hats; cake, cakes; flocks, flocks; stone (*of a fruit*), stones; cabbage, cabbages; knee, knees; girl, girls; walnut, walnuts; error, errors; father, fathers; mother, mothers; son, sons; daughter, daughters; brother, brothers; sister, sisters; uncle, uncles; aunt, aunts; family, families; earth, earths; fire, fires.

II.

Confession, confessions; voice, voices; cap, caps; cravat, cravats; silk, silks; boot, boots; shoe, shoes; suspender, suspenders; waistcoat, waistcoats; shirt, shirts; coat, coats; overcoat, overcoats; purse, purses; head-dress, head-dresses; wreath, wreaths; glove, gloves; handkerchief, handkerchiefs; sock, socks; cotton, cottons; gaiter, gaiters; cloth, cloths; thread, threads; wool, wools; dress, dresses; comb, combs; jewel, jewels; clasp, clasps; bonnet, bonnets; ribbon, ribbons; flower, flowers; diamond, diamonds; bow, bows; stocking, stockings; belt, belts; knife, knives; wife, wives; money, moneys; valley, valleys.

ON ARTICLES.

N. B.—Articles must be *masculine* if the noun introduced by them is masculine; and *feminine*, if that noun is feminine. In the same way an article must be *singular*, if the noun introduced is *singular*, and *plural* if that noun is *plural*.

I.

The chicken, the chickens; the plum, the plums; the table, the tables; the carrot, the carrots; the mutton, the muttons; the sheep (*singular in French*), the sheep;

the glass, the glasses ; the salad, the salads ; the apricot, the apricots ; the fork, the forks ; the turnip, the turnips ; the wine, the wines ; the bean, the beans ; the bread, the breads ; the pie, the pies ; the vegetable, the vegetables ; the ox, the oxen ; the stone, the stones ; the raspberry, the raspberries ; the inhabitant, the inhabitants ; the bird, the birds ; the coat, the coats.

II.

Of the celery, of the celeries ; of the lettuce, of the lettuces ; of the fruit, of the fruits ; of the meat-pie, of the meat-pies ; of the apple-pie, of the apple-pies ; of the roast-beef, of the roast-beefs ; of the pie (*with fruits*), of the pies (*the same kind*) ; of the strawberry, of the strawberries ; of the dish, of the dishes ; of the plate, of the plates ; of the table, of the tables ; of the table-cloth, of the table-cloths ; of the paper, of the papers ; of the knife, of the knives ; of the mustard, of the mustards ; of the apricot, of the apricots ; of the man, of the men ; of the woman, of the women ; of the bird, of the birds ; of the coat, of the coats.

III.

To the boy, to the boys ; to the girl, to the girls ; to the man, to the men ; to the father, to the fathers ; to the mother, to the mothers ; to the stone, to the stones ; to the coat, to the coats ; to the flower, to the flowers ; to the head-dress, to the head-dresses ; to the glove, to the gloves ; to the bow, to the bows ; to the belt, to the belts ; to the clasp, to the clasps ; to the jewel, to the jewels ; to the wreath, to the wreaths ; to the bean, to the beans ; to the lettuce, to the lettuces ; to the table, to the tables ; to the plate, to the plates ; to the water, to the waters ; to the coat, to the coats.

IV.

The game, the games ; the hospital, the hospitals ; the coat, the coats ; the dress, the dresses ; the plate,

the plates ; of the thread, of the threads ; from the voice, from the voices ; from the table, from the tables ; from the chicken, from the chickens ; from the gaiter, from the gaiters ; to the knife, to the knives ; to the salad, to the salads ; at the table, at the tables ; at the spoon, at the spoons ; at the coat, at the coats ; at the knee, at the knees ; at the hospital, at the hospitals ; of the hospital, of the hospitals ; to the hospital, to the hospitals.

VOCABULARY OF ADJECTIVES.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. A letter placed after a word, between parenthesis, is to be added to the ending, when same as the last ; and when different it must take the place of the last consonant—*before adding e to form the feminine gender.*

A letter with an accent over, placed in the same situation, signifies that letter to be marked with an accent in the feminine gender, *before adding e (when the feminine is very irregular, it will be written altogether, between parenthesis, after the masculine).*

2. *b c* mean before consonant, and *b v* before vowel ; that is to say, before words beginning with consonants, or before words beginning with vowels.

3. The *masculine* of adjectives only is given in this vocabulary, and when this masculine is double. the feminine should be made out of the *word used before a vowel.*

abusive—abusif (*v*)
agreeable—agréable
alone—seul
amiable—aimable

black—noir
blind—aveugle
blue—bleu
brown—brun

bad—mauvais
beautiful—beau *b c*, bel *b v* (*l*)
big—gros (*s*)
bitter—amer (*è*)

calm—calme
charming—charmant
citizen—citoyen (*n*)
conclusive—concluant

convenient—commode	low—bas (<i>s</i>)
courageous—courageux (<i>s</i>)	long—long
credible—croyable	
cruel—cruel (<i>l</i>)	main—principal
	monotonous—monotone
dead—mort	musician—musicien (<i>n</i>)
deaf—sourd	musical—musical
dear—cher (<i>è</i>)	
deceitful—trompeur (<i>s</i>)	next—prochain
delightful—délicieux (<i>s</i>)	new—nouveau <i>b c</i> , nouvel <i>b v</i> (<i>l</i>)
dry—sec (<i>sèche</i>)	
dumb—muet (<i>t</i>)	narrow—étroit
empty—vide	old—vieux <i>b c</i> , vieil <i>b v</i> (<i>l</i>)
equal—égal	own—propre
false—faux (<i>ss</i>)	poor—pauvre
fat—gras (<i>s</i>)	pretty—joli
first—premier (<i>è</i>)	
french—français	quick—vite
fresh—frais (<i>fraiche</i>)	
	rich—riche
glad—aise	red—rouge
gray—gris	round—rond
great—grand	
green—vert	selfish—égoïste
	short—court
handsome—beau <i>b c</i> , bel <i>b v</i> (<i>l</i>)	silly—sot (<i>t</i>)
happy—heureux (<i>s</i>)	slow—lent
hard—dur	small—petit
high—haut	smart—vif (<i>v</i>)
hot—chaud	soft—doux (<i>c</i>)
	square—carré
innocent—innocent	stupid—stupide
	sweet—doux (<i>c</i>)
jealous—jaloux (<i>s</i>)	
	tall—grand
kind—bon (<i>n</i>)	tedious—ennuyeux (<i>s</i>)
	tender—tendre
lame—boiteux (<i>s</i>)	tired—las (<i>s</i>)
large—grand	true—vrai
last—dernier (<i>è</i>)	twin—jumeau (<i>jumelle</i>)

ugly—vilain
useful—utile

wicked—méchant
witty—spirituel (*l*)

violet—violet

yellow—jaune
young—jeune

white—blanch (*blanche*)

ON ADJECTIVES.

EXERCISE IN PARSING.

On *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, *his*, *her*, *which*, *what*, *all*, *some*, *many*, *each*, as **adjectives** or **pronouns** according to French Grammar.

This hat is pretty, but *that* is not. *His* book is good, but *his* is not. I like *this* tree, *its* branches are large, but I do not like *that other*, *its* are short. *What* beautiful flowers are in *that* garden; but *what* is *that*? Of *which* speech do you talk?—Of *which*? Of the speech of my cousin. The tree *which* is planted there is elegant. *Which* hat have you? *What* have you in your hand? I have *his* flowers.—*Which*? *All* my flowers are pretty, but *all* are not in bloom. *Some* men are good, but *some* are not. *Many* men think very little, but *many* believe themselves great thinkers. *Each* tree in your garden is fine, but in mine *each* is ugly.

I.

ON QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

N. B.—1. Adjectives borrow their gender and number from the nouns, which they qualify and point out.

2. In French, adjectives are generally placed after *nouns*; except *beau*, *bon*, *joli*, *grand*, *jeune*, *mauvais*, *méchant*, which, as in English, are placed before nouns.

§ 1. Exercise on the formation of the feminine.

The blue silk; the gray head-dress; the red flower;

the violet wool; the white clasp; the black cap; the small cravat; the large boot; the big purse; the round wreath; the square table; the narrow sock; the convenient belt; the useful fork; the delightful family; the ugly spoon; the pretty dress; the handsome woman; the amiable daughter; the bad sister; the cruel aunt; the fat meat; the citizen girl; the musician lady; the abusive confession

§ 2. *On the formation of the plural.*

The yellow birds; the green cabbages; the brown stones of the old sea; the tall men of the earth; the high trees; the low carrots; the agreeable daughters of the man; the contented sons of the woman; the poor boys of the family; the rich sisters of the uncle; the dear dresses of the woman; the tender flowers; the new tables of the family; the wines of the man; the courageous sons of the woman; the credible stories; the hard uncles of the boy; the soft voices of the girls; the happy children; the short cravats; the long belts; the sweet young girls of the mother; the calm seas; the deceitful brothers; the fresh vegetables; the silly boys; the dumb girls; the deaf men; the lame aunts; the false confessions; the true stories; the last strawberries; the first apricots; the next days; the equal windows; the twin sisters; the tired young girls.

§ 3. *On the degrees of comparison.*

1. ON THE COMPARATIVES.

Bluer; redder; whiter; blacker; smaller; larger; bigger; rounder; more square; narrower; more convenient; more useful; more delightful; uglier; prettier; handsomer; more amiable; worse; fatter; more musical; more abusive; yellower; greener; browner; taller; higher; lower; more agreeable; more content; poorer; richer; dearer; more tender; newer; older; more courageous; harder; softer; happier; shorter;

longer; sweeter; calmer; fresher; sillier; truer; drier; younger.

2. ON THE SUPERLATIVES.

Newest; most courageous; hardest; oldest; youngest; happiest; softest; shortest; longest; sweetest; calmest; bluest; reddest; whitest; blackest; greenest; brownest; smallest; tallest; highest; lowest; largest; biggest; roundest; most square; narrowest; most convenient; most useful; most delightful; ugliest; prettiest; handsomest; most amiable; worst; fattest; most musical; most abusive; yellowest; most tender; driest; truest; silliest; freshest; poorest; most content; most agreeable; richest; dearest.

II

ON DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 1. *On the determinative adjectives.*

This boy, these boys; this child, these children; this woman, these women; this water, these waters; this daughter, these daughters; that man, those men; that uncle, those uncles; that sister, those sisters; that tree, those trees; that lamb, these lambs; that confession, those confessions; that store, those stores; that glove, those gloves; that jewel, those jewels; this table, those tables; this spoon, those spoons; this white napkin, these white napkins; this pretty flower, these pretty flowers; this black dress, these black dresses; this dear child, these dear children.

§ 2. *On the numeral adjectives.*

I. ON THE CARDINAL NUMERAL.

N. B.—1. We never place *et* (and) between hundred and the subsequent number; *hundred and fifty* is simply *hundred fifty*.

3. After nineteen hundred, the French say *two thousand*, and not *twenty hundred*, and so on *three thousand* . . .

Four men; five women; nine children; ten boys; twelve girls; thirteen partridges; sixteen trees; eight-

teen boots; twenty knives; twenty-one table-cloths; twenty-nine hospitals; thirty stones; thirty-one cravats; thirty-four pants; forty apples; forty-one schools; forty-six cents; fifty flags; fifty-one guns (*small*); fifty-two churches; sixty pounds; sixty-one yards; sixty-five officers; seventy students; seventy-one generals; seventy-seven bonnets; eighty hats; eighty-nine oxen; ninety apricots; ninety-three sheep; eighty-one napkins; ninety-one flowers; hundred belts; hundred and one diamonds; hundred and ten plates; hundred and sixty men; two hundred dogs; two hundred and fifty girls; four hundred soldiers.

Thousand tables; fifteen hundred stockings; twenty hundred coats; twenty-five hundred combs; hundred thousand bushels; 1450 guns; 3463 leagues; 450,764 walnuts; 7,869,491 schools.

II. ON THE ORDINAL NUMERAL.

First husband; second wife; fifth child; ninth girl; twentieth regiment; fiftieth student; hundredth league; hundredth and tenth church; twenty-first pound; thirty-first officer; forty-first yard; sixty-first general; seventy-first hospital; eighty-first cent; ninety-first man.

§ 3. *On the possessive adjectives.*

My store, my stores; my house, my houses; my grocery, my groceries; my bakery, my bakeries; my narrow street, my narrow streets; thy grocer, thy grocers; thy grocery, thy groceries; thy baker, thy bakers; his upholsterer, his upholsterers; her upholsterer, her upholsterers; his grocery, his groceries; her grocery, her groceries; its branch, its branches; its weight, its weights; our bookseller, our booksellers; our lane, our lanes; your stationer, your stationers; your milliner, your milliners; their dressmaker, their dressmakers; their hatter, their hatters; your tailor, your tailors.

§ 4. *On the interrogative adjectives.*

Which stationer, which stationers? which street,

which streets? what lane, what lanes? what hotel, what hotels? which house, which houses? which baker, which bakers? what tailor, what tailors? what shoemaker, what shoemakers? what store, what stores? which branch, which branches? what grocery, what groceries?

§ 5. *On the indefinite adjectives.*

N. B.—1. *Many a* is exactly translated in French by *maint*, *a* is left out; but *many* alone, should rather be *plusieurs*.

2. *Tout* (all), is used in French with the meaning of *every*, and here *all* will be used with that meaning, according to French *idiom*.

I.

All event, all events; all occasion, all occasions; all moment, all moments; all hour, all hours; all weather, all weathers; all circumstance, all circumstances; such day, such days; such reflection, such reflections; such noise, such noises; such thought, such thoughts; (with *aucun*), no reason; no event; no day; no hope; (with *nul*), no speech; no meeting; no opportunity; many an event, many events; many an occasion, many occasions; many a moment, many moments; many a thought, many thoughts.

II.

Certain speech, certain speeches; certain meeting, certain meetings; certain love, certain loves; (*amour* is feminine in the plural); certain weather, certain weathers; certain hope, certain hopes; certain moment, certain moments; some day, some days; some occasion, some occasions; some reflection, some reflections; some noise, some noises; some reason, some reasons; some event, some events; any idea, any ideas; any weather, any weathers; every event, every events; every speech, every speeches; every occasion, every occasions; every assembly, every assemblies; each hour, each hours; each day, each days; each noise, each noises; each thought, each thoughts; several circumstances; several speeches; several hours; several events.

VOCABULARY OF VERBS.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. Words between parenthesis after a verb, should be read as being placed before it, to make out the true meaning of that verb, *in the case*; as, *give (do)*, should be read *do give*.

2. Personal pronouns, written by the side of the verb, are signs of the person of the verb whose meaning is given, as *speak (he) parle*, means *parle* to be the third person singular.

3. *Imp* means *imperfect*, and *perf* means *perfect*, or in different words *past definite*, whose exact equivalents are not to be found in *English*, but may be found in *Latin*, as *imp* amabam, *I loved*, *perf* amavi, *I loved*, and in French, *imp* j'aimais, *I loved*, *perf* j'aimai, *I loved*.

add (they)—ajoutent

adds (he)—ajoute

agrees (he)—s'accorde

am (I)—suis

apply (do)—appliquez

are (we)—sommes

are (you)—êtes

are (they)—sont

art (thou)—es

believe (they)—croient

believes (he)—croit

believe (to)—croire

build (to)—batir

buy (do)—achetez

buy (let us)—achetons

buy (he)—achète

buy (they)—achètent

came (he)—vin

came (they)—*imp* venaient,
perf vinrent

comes (he)—vient

created (he)—*imp* créait, *perf*
créa

cried (they)—*imp* criaient,
perf crièrent

cries (he)—crie

danced (they)—*imp* dansaient
perf dansèrent

deceived (he)—trompa

dine (you)—dinez

dined (they)—*imp* dinaient,
perf dinèrent

do (they)—font

do (you)—faites

does (he)—fait

ends (he)—finit

enter (to)—entrer

flatter (to)—flatter

flatter (I)—flatte

flatter (we)—flattons

flatter (you)—flattez

flatter (they)—flattent

flatters (he)—flatte

flatterest (thou)—flattes

give (do)—donnez
 give (they)—donnent
 gives (he)—donne
 glorified—*imp* glorifiaient,
 perf glorifièrent

had (I)—avais
 had (he)—avait
 had (we)—avons
 had (you)—aviez
 had (they)—avaient
 hadst (thou)—avais
 has (he)—a
 hast (thou)—as
 have (I)—ai
 have (we)—avons
 have (you)—avez
 have (they)—ont
 hear (I)—entends
 hold (you)—tenez

is (he)—est

keeps (he)—garde
 know (I)—connais
know (I)—sais*

like (I)—aime
 like (we)—aimons
 like (you)—aimez
 like (they)—aiment
 likes (he)—aime
 likest (thou)—aimes
 listens (he)—écoute
 love (they)—aiment
 loves (he)—aime
 look (do)—regardez

make (you)—faites
 may be (he)—soit
 may be (they)—soient

may be (you)—soyez
 may do (you)—fasiez
 may say (you)—disiez
 may think (you)—pensiez
 may think (they)—pensent
 mean (you)—voulez dire†

open (they)—ouvrent
 opens (he)—ouvre
 ought (he)—doit

played (they)—*imp* jouaient,
 perf jouèrent
 pleases (he)—plaît

reply (do)—répliquez
 run (you)—courez
 run (they)—courent

said (he)—dit
 said (we)—*imp* disions, *perf*
 dîmes

saw (he)—vit
 saw (I)—vis
 say (I)—dis
 say (they)—disent
 says (he)—dit
 see (I)—vois
 see (you)—voyez
 sees (he)—voit
 send (do)—envoyez
 sends (he)—envoie
 should be (he)—devrait, être
 sleeps (he)—dort
 slept (I)—dormis
 slept (he)—dormit
 sobbed (they)—*imp* gémisai-
 ent, *perf* gémirent
 speak (to)—parler

* *Je connais*, with the meaning of being acquainted with; *je sais*, with the meaning of being informed of.

† *Vous voulez dire* is used affirmatively; *voulez-vous dire* interrogatively.

speak (you)—parlez
speak (I)—parle
speak (we)—parlons
speak (you)—parlez
speak (they)—parlent
speaks (he)—parle
speakest (thou)—parles
spoke (you)—parliez
spoke (I)—parlais
spoke (he)—parlait
spreads (he)—répand
strike (to)—frapper
strike (I)—frappe
strike (we)—frappons
strike (you)—frappez
strike (they)—frappent
strikes (he)—frappe
strikest (thou)—frappes
submit (do)—soumettez
submit (I)—je sou mets
submittest (thou)—tu sou mets
submit (we)—soumettons
submit (you)—soumettez
submit (they)—soumettent
submits (he)—soumet

there are—il y a
there is—il y a
 there was—il y avait
there were—il y avait
 think (you)—pensez
 think (they)—pensent
 thought (he)—pensa
 told (he)—dit

walk (they)—marchent
wants (he)—desire
want (you)—desirez
was (I)—*imp* étais, *perf* fus
was (he)—*imp* était, *perf* fut
were (they)—*imp* étaient, *perf*
furent
will apply (I)—appliquerai
will be (I)—serai
will be (he)—sera
will be (you)—serez
will be (they)—seront
will add (I)—ajouterai
will answer (I)—répondrai
will attach (I)—attacherai
will break (I)—briserai
will buy (I)—achèterai
will do (I)—ferai
will gain (you)—gagnerez
will give (he)—donnera
will have (I)—aurai
will have (he)—aura
will have (we)—aurons
will have (you)—aurez
will have (they)—auront
will see (he)—verra
will obey (he)—obéira
will reply (I)—répliquerai
wilt be (thou)—seras
wilt have (thou)—auras
would (they)—*imp* voulaient,
perf voulurent
would build (I)—batirais
would give (I)—donnerais
would have (he)—aurait

VOCABULARY OF PARTICIPLES.

OBSERVATION.—*ad'* expresses that the word translating the English participle is *an adjective* in French.

afflicted—affligé	lost—perdu
astonished—étonné	liked—aimé
attached—attaché	looked—regardé
been—été	pardoned—pardonné
betrayed—trahi	preferred—préféré
disobliging—désobligeant	soid—dit
dissatisfied—mécontent <i>ad</i>	satisfied—satisfait
done—fait	saved—sauvé
followed—suivi	seen—vu
gained—gagné	slandering—médisant
given—donné	spoken—parlé
gone—parti	supplicating—suppliant
	thought—pensé

VOCABULARY OF PARTICLES.

ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, INTERJECTIONS.

OBSERVATION.—*adv* means *adverb*; *conj* means *conjunction*; *prep* means *preposition*; *int* means *interjection*.

also <i>adv</i> —aussi	for <i>conj</i> —car
always <i>adv</i> —toujours	
and <i>conj</i> —et	in <i>prep</i> —en
as to <i>adv</i> —quant à	in <i>prep</i> —dans*
as—as <i>adv</i> aussi—que	
at <i>prep</i> —à	no <i>adv</i> —non
	not <i>adv</i> —ne—pas
behind <i>pref</i> —derrière	
but <i>conj</i> —mais	of <i>prep</i> —de
	often <i>adv</i> —souvent
either <i>conj</i> —ou bien	on <i>prep</i> —sur
	only <i>adv</i> —seulement
for <i>prep</i> —pour	or <i>conj</i> —ou

* Only used before *specified nouns*.

so *adv*—si*
so *adv*—ainsi

than *adv*—que
that *conj*—que
there *adv*—y or là†
to *prep*—à
too *adv*—aussi

vainly *adv*—vainement
very *adv*—très

well *adv*—bien
well! *int*—hé bien!
when *adv*—quand
when—*lorsque*‡
with *prep*—avec
yes *adv*—oui

ON PRONOUNS.

EXERCISE IN PARSING.

On verbs, prepositions, nominatives, objectives, vocatives and persons.

N. B.—The person or thing *acting* or *being* stands in the *nominative* case, and the person or thing *acted upon* is in the *objective* case.

I see a bird on the top of that tree. My friend sleeps near you; he is an agreeable gentleman; I like him in my house. That lady speaks too much about questions in which she understands nothing; I laugh *at her*, and she does not see it. That gentleman is not polite, and I despise him. Will I see you to-morrow in town? I do not care about what you say.

These men are good, but I, I am not. You, my son, you are my best friend. That man is always playing, but they, they never play. I know this man, but he, who is he? I am reading, that child is reading, thou art reading, he is reading, she is reading, you are reading, all (of you) are reading; they are reading; these men are reading also; finally, we are reading, all of us.

* That expression is used before an adjective, or an adverb *only*.

† If *y* is used, it must be placed before the verb, if *là*, it must be placed after the verb.

‡ Never used *interrogatively*.

I.

ON PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. Where the French idiom differs from the English, the French idiom will be expressed by English words placed between parenthesis, which words shall be translated in French beside or instead of *the English words in italics*, if there are any.

2. As the verb is modified according to the person, the English pronoun is joined to the verb, to mark to what person of the verb belongs the expression given in the vocabulary.

3. In French, *at* is same as *to*; *from* same as *of*.

4. *à* (to) is kept in French, with *to thee*, *to him*, *to her*, *to it*, *to us*, *to you*, when those words are placed:

1st. After reflective verbs, as *se fier à moi* (to intrust oneself to myself), *to trust me*;

2d. In such expressions, as; *c'est à vous de jouer*, *it is your turn to play* (this is to you to play).

3d. After *penser*, *to think of* (to think to); *aller à*, *to go to*; *venir à*, *to come to*, and most all the verbs expressing motion to.

5. *Not* with a verb means *ne—pas*. *Ne* is placed before the verb, immediately after the nominative, and *pas* immediately after the verb. *Ne* becomes *n'* before a vowel or *h* mute. *Not* without verb, is *pas* only.

1st Person Singular.

I am glad. I have forty horses. My friend is taller than I. My neighbor is large; I, I am small. I will be *in* (at) Paris to-morrow. I will have a gun (the) next year. Charles is not as happy as I. These men are slow; I, I am smart. It is (*c'est*) I, *I say* (say I). His mother saw me. Their dog has followed me. Your aunt saw me, but me alone. That man deceived me; me, his friend. Her uncle will see me (the) next week. That dog would not have followed me, if I had not been so slow. My brothers have betrayed me; me, a brother. These boys love me; me, but not their sisters. My uncle comes with me. A little child cries behind me. That woman speaks to me, but *does not listen to me* (listens not to me). Charles has *looked at me* (looked me), but has not spoken to me. Your brother has given to me, to me, and not to your sister, a pretty inkstand. My

mother has *pardoned me* (pardoned to me), but *me* (to me) alone. Henry came to me and told to me that story. That man speaks always of me. My cousin has a bad opinion of me.

2d Person Singular.

Thou art glad. Thou hast forty horses. My friend is taller than thou. My neighbor is large; thou, thou art small. Thou wilt be *in* (at) Paris to-morrow. Thou wilt have a gun (the) next year. Charles is not as happy as thou. These men are slow; thou, thou art smart. It is (*c'est*) thou, *I say* (say I). His mother saw thee. Their dog has followed thee. Your aunt saw thee, but thee alone. That man deceived thee; thee, his friend. Her uncle will see thee (the) next week. That dog would not have followed thee, if thou had not been slow. My brothers have betrayed thee; thee, a brother. These boys love thee, thee, but not their sisters. My uncle is with thee. A little child cries behind thee. That woman speaks to thee, but *does not listen to thee* (listens not thee). Charles has *looked at thee* (looked thee), but has not spoken to thee. Your brother has given to thee, to thee and not to your sister, a pretty inkstand. My mother has *pardoned thee* (pardoned to thee), but *thee* (to thee) alone. Henry came to thee, and told *thee* (to thee) that story. That man speaks always of thee. My cousin has a bad opinion of thee.

3d Person Singular Masc.

He is glad. He has forty horses. My friend is taller than he. My neighbor is large; he, he is small. He will be *in* (at) Paris to-morrow. He will have a gun (the) next year. Charles is not as happy as he. These men are slow; he, he is smart. It is (*c'est*) he, *I say* (say I). His mother saw him. Their dog has followed him. Your aunt saw him, but him alone. That man

deceived him, him, his friend. Her uncle will see him (the) next week. That dog would not have followed him, if he had not been slow. My brothers have betrayed him, him, a brother. These boys love him, him, but not their sisters. My uncle comes with him. A little child cries behind him. That woman speaks to him, but *does not listen to him* (listens not him). Charles has *looked at him* (looked him), but has not spoken to him. Your brother has given to him, to him, and not to your sister, a pretty inkstand. My mother has *pardoned him* (pardoned to him), but him (to him) alone. Henry came to him, and told to him that story. That man speaks always of him. My cousin has a bad opinion of him.

3d Person Singular Feminine.

She is glad. She has forty horses. My friend is taller than she. My neighbor is large; she, she is small. She will be *in* (at) Paris to-morrow. She will have a dress (the) next year. Charles is not as happy as she. These women are slow, she is smart. It is (*c'est*) she, *I say* (say I). Her mother saw her. Their dog has followed her. Your aunt saw her, but her alone. That man deceived her, her, his friend. Her uncle will see her (the) next week. That dog would not have followed her, if she had not been slow. My brothers have betrayed her; her, a sister. These boys love her; her, but not her sisters. My uncle comes with her. A little child cries behind her. That woman speaks to her, but *does not listen to her* (listens not her). Charles has looked at her (looked her), but has not spoken to her. Your brother has given to her, to her, and not to your sister, a pretty inkstand. My mother has *pardoned her* (pardoned to her), but *her alone* (to her alone). Henry came to her, and told to her that story. He speaks always of her. My cousin has a bad opinion of her.

3d Person Singular Neuter.

That fire is hot, it is not agreeable. That house is large, it is convenient. A game is agreeable, but a French exercise is more agreeable than it. (The) stone is hard, but (the) marble is harder than it. Is it (*est-ce*) my book? It (*c'*) is it. O! it, the dear book! It is it, the dear book! Three days on the water! But behold the land! it, it, it. . . . Look! a tree—I see it. Look! a house—I see it. *Look at that hat* (look that hat), I will buy it; it and that cap. I will break that stone and this marble. This house is too small, I will add to it a room or two. That belt is too short, I will add a ribbon to it. The argument is not conclusive, I will reply to it. That letter is good, I will answer to it, to it, but not to the letters of that bad boy! My kite is too light, I will attach a long tail to it. O! a tree! I will attach my horse to it. As to that order, I will obey to it, but to it only, and not to the man who gives it. Have you (*avez-vous*) seen Paris? No, but I have an idea of it. You see that steeple, well, I know the height of it. *Look at that house* (look that house), I know the inhabitants of it.

On the 1st Person Plural.

We are glad. We have forty horses. Our friend is taller than we. My neighbor is tall; we, we are small. We will be *in* (at) Paris to-morrow. We will have a gun (the) next week. Charles is not as happy as we. These men are slow; I, I am smart. It is (*c'est*) we, *I say* (say I). His mother saw us. Their dog has followed us. Your aunt saw us, but us alone. That man deceived us, us, his friends. Her uncle will see us the next week. That dog would not have followed us, if we had not been slow. Our brother has betrayed us, us, his brothers. These boys love us, us but not their sisters. My uncle comes with us. A little child cries behind us. That woman speaks to us, but *does not*

listen to us (listens not us). Charles has *looked at us* (looked us), but has not spoken to us. Your brother has given to us, to us and not to your sister, a pretty inkstand. My mother has *pardoned us* (pardoned to us), but *us alone* (to us alone). Henry came to us and told to us that story. He speaks always of us. My cousin has a bad opinion of us.

On the 2d Person Plural.

You are glad. You have forty horses. My friend is taller than you. My neighbor is tall; you, you are small. You will be *in* (at) Paris to-morrow. You will have a gun (the) next week. Charles is not as happy as you. These men are slow; you, you are smart. It is you, *I say* (say I). His mother saw you. Their dog has followed you. Your aunt saw you, but you alone. That man deceived you, you, his friends. Her uncle will see you (the) next week. That dog would not have followed you, if you had not been slow. Your brother has betrayed you, you (of the) brothers. These boys love you, you but not their sisters. My uncle comes with you. A little child cries behind you. That woman speaks to you, but *does not listen to you* (listens not you). Charles has *looked at you* (looked you), but has not spoken to you. Your brother has given to you, to you and not to your sisters, a pretty inkstand. My mother has *pardoned you* (pardoned to you), but you alone (to you alone). Henry came to you, and told to you that story. That man speaks always of you, he has a bad opinion of you.

N. B.—French use *you by politeness*, in addressing a single person, as English do; but in French, *thou* is used when politeness or respect is not aimed at, while it is not at all in English.

3d Person Plural—Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

I.

They are glad, these men. They are glad, these

women. These houses are large, they are convenient. These trees are beautiful, they are agreeable. These men are tall, but my friend is taller than they. These women are tall, but my friend is taller than they. (Of the) games are agreeable, but (of the) French exercises are more agreeable than they. (The) stones are hard, but (the) marble is harder than they. These men are slow, but they, they are smart. These women are slow, but they, they are smart. Are they (*sont-ce*) my books? They are (*ce-sont*) they. Are they (*sont-ce*) my flowers? They are (*ce-sont*) they. I see these men, and my mother sees them also. I see these women, and my mother sees them also. I see these trees, and my mother sees them also. I see these stones, and my mother sees them also. I see these men, but them alone. I see these women, but them alone. I see these trees, but them alone, and not the steeple. I see these stones, but them alone, and not the trees.

II.

You see these men, I have spoken to them. You see these women, I have spoken to them. These arguments are not conclusive, I will reply to them. These belts are too short, I will add (of the) ribbon to them. I have spoken to these men, to them, but not to these women. I have spoken to these women, to them, but not to these men. I will reply to these arguments, to them, but not to the insult. That man speaks always of them. *Does he speak* (speaks he *parle-t-il*) of the men and of the women? He speaks of the women and of the men, of them (*the men*), and of them (*the women*). You see these steeples? well, I know the height of them, of them, but not of the house. You see that house, I know the inhabitants of it, of it, but not of the fortress.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS COMPOUND AND REFLECTIVE.

1. COMPOUNDS.

I am myself glad of it. He saw myself. He speaks to myself. He speaks of myself. Thou art thyself glad of it. He saw thyself. He speaks to thyself. He speaks of thyself. He is himself glad of it. I see himself. I speak to himself. I speak of himself. She is herself glad of it. I saw herself. I speak to herself. I speak of herself. *The very error* (the error itself) is useful. *The very sorrow* (the sorrow itself) is useful. I see the error—yes, itself, in his letters. I see the sorrow—yes, itself, in his letters. We are ourselves glad of it. He saw ourselves. He speaks to ourselves. He speaks of ourselves. You are yourselves glad of it. He saw yourselves. He speaks to yourselves. He speaks of yourselves. They are glad themselves, these men. They are glad themselves, these women. *The very walls* (the walls themselves) have (of the) ears. *The very flowers* (the flowers themselves) have a language. I see these men themselves. I see these women themselves. I see the walls themselves. I see the flowers themselves. I speak to these men themselves of themselves. I speak to these women themselves of themselves. I speak to themselves (*men*). I speak to themselves (*women*).

2. REFLECTIVES.

I flatter myself. I strike myself, myself with my own hands. I speak to myself, to myself and to the empty space. Thou flatter thyself. Thou strikest thyself, thyself with thy own hands. Thou speakest to thyself, to thyself and to the empty space. He flatters himself. He strikes himself, himself with his own hands. He speaks to himself, to himself and to the empty space. She flatters herself. She strikes herself,

herself with her own hands. She speaks to herself, to herself and to the empty space. The window opens (itself). That thing adds itself to itself. That rumor spreads itself. To flatter oneself. To strike oneself, oneself with one's hands. To speak to oneself, to oneself and to the empty space. We flatter ourselves. We strike ourselves, ourselves with our own hands. We speak to ourselves, to ourselves and to the empty space. You flatter yourselves. You strike yourselves, yourselves with your own hands. You speak to yourselves, to yourselves and to the empty space. These men flatter themselves. They strike themselves, themselves with their own hands. They speak to themselves, to themselves and to the empty space. These women flatter themselves. They strike themselves, themselves with their own hands. They speak to themselves, to themselves and to the empty space. The windows open themselves. These things add themselves to themselves.

ON THE RANK OF THE PRONOUNS IN REGARD TO EACH OTHER.

I.

I like your brother, and your father sends him to me. I like that tree, and your father sends it to me. I like those apples, and your brother sends them to me. I like your friends, and your brother sends them to me. I like (the) strawberries, and your father sends me *some* (of them). Such is (the) law, I submit (myself) to it. Thou likest my brother, and my father sends him to thee, Thou likest that tree, and my father sends it to thee. Thou likest those apples, and my father sends them to thee. Thou likest my brothers, and my father sends them to thee. Thou likest (the) strawberries, and your father sends *some* (of them) to thee. Such is the law, thou submittest (thyself) to it. He likes this tree, and he gives it to himself. He likes your brother, and

he keeps him *for himself* (to himself). He likes strawberries, and he gives *some* (of them) to himself. He likes that book, and he buys it *for himself* (to himself). Such is the law, and he submits (himself) to it.

II.

She likes that tree, and she gives it to herself. She likes your brother, and shee keeps him *for herself* (to herself). She likes strawberries, and she gives *some* (of them) to herself. She likes that book, and she buys it *for herself* (to herself). Such is the law, and she submits herself to it. We like your brother, and your father sends him to us. We like that little girl, and her father sends her to us. We like that tree, and your father sends it to us. We like those apples, and your father sends them to us. We like their children, and their father sends them to us. Such is the law, we submit ourselves to it. You like my brother, and my father sends him to you. You like that little girl, and her father sends her to you. You like that tree, and your father sends it to you. You like those apples, and your father sends them to you. You like those children, and their father sends them to you. Such is the law, you submit (yourself) to it. They like strawberries, and they give *some* (of them) to themselves, They like that book, and they buy it *for themselves* (to themselves). Such is the law, they submit (themselves) to it. He has *some* (of the) apples, and he will give them to him, or he will give *some* (of them) to him; either, he will give them to her, or he will give *some* (of them) to her. He has a gun, he will give it to him, or he will give it to her. This rule is good for this case, I will apply it to it. Those rules are good for those cases, I will apply them to them.

I. I I.

With the Imperative Mood *Negatively*.

I *do not like* (like not) your brother; *do not send* (send not) him to me. I *do not like* (like not) (the) strawberries; *do not send* (send not) *any* (of them) to me. Such is the law, but *do not submit* (submit not) (yourself) to it. He *does not like* (likes not) those strawberries; *do not send* (send not) them to him. He *does not like* (likes not) that book; do not buy (buy not) it *for him* (to him). She *does not like* (likes not) (the) trees; *do not give* (give not) them to her. We *do not like* (like not) that book; let us not buy it *for ourselves* (to ourselves). These arguments are good, *do not reply* (reply not) to them. You have *some* (of the) apples; do not give (give not) them, to them, or *do not give* (give not) *some* (of them) to them; either *do not give* (give not) them to him, or *do not give* (give not) *some* (of them) to him; either *do not give* (give not) them to her, or *do not give* (give not) *some* (of them) to her. You have a gun, *do not give* (give not) it to them; either *do not give* (give not) it to him; either *do not give* (give not) it to her. This rule is not good for this case, *do not apply* (apply not) it to it. Those rules are not good for those cases, *do not apply* (apply not) them to them.

I V.

EXCEPTIONAL ORDER.

With the Imperative—*Affirmatively, in commanding*.

I like your brother, *do send* (send) him to me. I like (the) strawberries, *do send* (send) *any* (of them) to me. Such is the law, *do submit* (submit yourself) to it. He *does like* (likes) those strawberries, *do send* (send) them to him. He *does like* (likes) that book, *do buy* (buy) it *for him* (to him). She *does like* (likes) (the) trees, *do give* (give) them to her. We *do like* (like) that book; let us buy it *for ourselves* (to ourselves). These arguments are not good, *do reply* (reply) to them. You

have *some* (of the) apples, *do give* (give) them to them; or *do give* (give) *some* (of them) to them, either *do give* (give) them to him, or *do give* (give) *some* (of them) to him; either *do give* (give) them to her, or *do give* (give) *some* (of them) to her. You have a gun, *do give* (give) it to him; either *do give* (give) it to her. This rule is good for this case, *do apply* (apply) it to it. Those rules are not good for those cases, *do apply* (apply) them to them.

ON POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

His book is good, but mine is better. His table is large, but mine is larger. His books are good, but mine are better. His tables are large, but mine are larger. His wine is good, but mine is better. Her dress is pretty, but mine is prettier. His wines are good, but mine are better. Her dresses are pretty, but mine are prettier. My bonnet is black, thine is white. My flower is brown, thine is yellow. My bonnets are black, thine are white. My flowers are brown, thine are yellow. Thy ribbon is white, his is black. Thy purse is brown, his is yellow. Thy ribbons are white, his are yellow. Thy purses are brown, his are white. Thy jewel is small, hers is large. Thy belt is green, hers is blue. Thy jewels are small, hers are larger. Thy belts are green, hers are blue. This church is pretty, but its steeple is ugly. The quay of the town is pretty, but its main street is ugly. The churches are pretty, but their steeples are ugly. The quays of the town are pretty, but its streets are ugly. Their diamond is round, ours is square. Their wreath is violet, ours is green. Their diamonds are square, ours are round. Their wreaths are violet, ours are green. Our hat is black, yours is gray. Our daughter is rich, yours is poor. Our hats are black, yours are gray. Our daughters are rich, yours are poor. Your

hospital is narrow, theirs is convenient. Your aunt is amiable, theirs is handsome. Your hospitals are narrow, theirs are convenient. Your aunts are amiable, theirs are handsome.

ON DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This book is good, but this of my father is better. This table is large, but this of my mother is larger. Those books are good, but those of my father are better. Those tables are large, but those of my mother are larger. That wine is good, but that of my uncle is better. That dress is pretty, but that of my aunt is prettier. Those wines are good, but those of my father are better. Those dresses are pretty, but those of my aunt are prettier. I like this hat, but I like this better than that. I like these hats, but I like these better than those. I like these flowers, but I like these better than those. *Look at that* (look that), I like that, but I *do not like* (like not) this. I hear always that same song, that is tedious. I hear always that same story, that is monotonous. That news *pleases me* (pleases to me), that enchants me, that intoxicates me; that is very good. This is not pretty, but this is useful.

ON THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

I.

That man who is here, is my friend. That woman who is here, is my friend. These men who are there, are my friends. Those women who are there, are my friends. The husband of my sister, who is there, is a charming man. . The wife of my brother, who is there, is charming. The husbands of my sisters, who are there, are charming. The wives of my brothers, who are there, are charming. The man whom you see, is my friend. The woman whom you see is my friend. The men whom you see, are my friends. These

women whom you see, are my friends. This man of whom you speak, is my friend. These men of whom you speak, are my friends. That woman of whom you speak, is my friend. These women of whom you speak, are my friends. The man *whose cloak you have* (whose you have the cloak) is my friend. The lady *whose bonnet you have* (whose you have the bonnet) is my friend. These men *whose cloaks you have* (whose you have the cloaks) are my friends. These ladies *whose cloaks you have* (whose you have the cloaks) are my friends.

II.

The man to whom you speak is my father. The woman to whom you speak is my mother. The men to whom you speak are my brothers. The women to whom you speak are my sisters. This man had a son to whom he spoke. This man had a daughter to whom he spoke. This man had (of the) sons to whom he spoke. This man had (of the) daughters to whom he spoke. The hat which is there is pretty. The stone which is there is big. The hats which are there are pretty. The stones which are there are big. The coat which you see is pretty. The silk which you see is mine. The coats which you see are mine. The gaiters which you see are mine. The coat whose (the) color is black. The cap whose (the) ribbon is blue. The coats whose (the) color is black. The caps whose (the) ribbons are blue. The purse of which you speak. The dress of which you speak. The pants of which you speak. The dresses of which you speak. The book *of which* (to which) you think is lost. The purse *of which* (to which) you think is lost. The books *of which* (to which) you think are lost. The purses *of which* (to which) you think are lost.

III.

The husband of my sister, whom you see, is charming.

The wife of my brother, whom you see, is a charming woman. The husbands of my sisters, whom you see, are charming. The wives of my brothers, whom you see, are charming. The ribbon of that belt, which is pretty, is blue. The flowers of that wreath, which is on the table, are red. The silk of the dress, which is pretty, is strong. The cotton of these stockings, which are white, is not good.

The man after whom you run is gone. The woman after whom you run is gone. The men after whom you run are gone. The women after whom you run are gone. The dish with which you dine is good. The fork with which you dine is a *silver fork* (fork of silver). The dishes with which you dine are good. The forks with which you dine are (of the) *silver forks* (forks of the silver). All that what is there is good. All that of what I spoke. All that *of what* (to what) you think is bad. He said, I *do not know* (know not) what, and slept. He speaks very much, after which he sleeps. I would build a house, if I had what to build it with. I would give to the poor, if I had what to give *them* (to them) with. The tree round (of) which I have attached my horse is very beautiful. The house in which I slept was very elegant. My uncle of whom you speak is a good man. The salad which is on the table is not good.

ON THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

I.

Who is that man?—Whom *do you mean* (mean you)?
 Who is that woman?—Whom *do you mean* (mean you)?
 Who are these men?—Whom *do you mean* (mean you)?
 Who are these women?—Whom *do you mean* (mean you)?
 Whom *do you see* (see you), a man or a woman?
 Whom *do you see* (see you) (of the) men or (of the) women?
 I *do not like* (like not) that man.—Whom?
 I *do not like* (like not) that woman.—Whom?
 I *do not like* (like not) these men.—Whom? I *do not*

like (like not) these women.—Whom? Of whom *do you speak* (speak you), of a man or of a woman? Of whom *do you speak* (speak you), of men or of women? He speaks very well of that man.—Of whom? He speaks very well of that woman.—Of whom? He speaks very well of these men.—Of whom? He speaks very well of these women.—Of whom? To whom *did you speak* (spoke you), to a man or to a woman? To whom *did you speak* (spoke you), to a man or to a woman? I spoke to that man. I spoke to that woman.—To whom? I spoke to these men.—To whom? I spoke to those women.—To whom? What is that? What is this? What are those things? What *do you say* (say you)? What *do you do* (do you)? What *do you hold* (hold you)? What have you? *Do you see* (see you) that knife? Which? *Do you see* (see you) that napkin?—Which? *Do you see* (see you) these knives?—Which? *Do you see* (see you) those napkins?—Which? Have you seen that tree?—Of which *do you speak* (speak you)? Have you seen that flower?—Of which *do you speak* (speak you)? Have you seen those flowers?—Of which *do you speak* (speak you)? Have you seen those trees?—Of which *do you speak* (speak you)? Have you seen my coat?—To which *do you allude* (make you allusion)? Have you seen my dress?—To which *do you allude* (make you allusion)? Have you seen my coats?—To which *do you allude* (make you allusion)? Have you seen my dresses?—To which *do you allude* (make you allusion)?

II.

I have *Henry's cap* (the cap of Henry).—Whose? I see the table of my brother.—Of whom? I have *my cousins' hats* (the hats of my cousins).—Whose? I have the table of my sister.—Of whom? Whose glove have you? Whose flower have you? Whose gloves have you? Whose flowers have you? Of whom have you the glove? Of whom have you the flower? Of whom

have you the gloves? Of whom have you the flowers? Whose is that shirt? Whose is that thread? Whose are these stockings? Whose are these belts? Of whom is that shirt? Of whom is that thread? Of whom are these stockings? Of whom are these belts? I have seen two of your sisters.—Whom? I have seen two of your brothers.—Whom? I have seen one of your sisters.—Whom? I have seen one of your brothers.—Whom? What! your uncle is dead? What? what *do you say* (say you)? What? speak louder. Of what *do you speak* (speak you)? To what *do you allude* (make you allusion)? What is his opinion? What is the principle in this question? What are his opinions? What are the principles in this question?

ON INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS WITH *est-ce-que*.

Who is there? Who is a good man? Who is a good woman? Whom *do you see* (see you), a man or a woman? Whom *do you see* (see you) (of the), men or (of the) women? Of whom *do you speak* (speak you)? To whom *do you speak* (speak you)? What have you? What do you hold? What is that thing? What is that book?

N. B.—This form of saying is not obligatory, and even can not be used elegantly, when which or what is preceded by a preposition as *to which, of which, of what*.

ON INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

I.

One speaks. They speak. One has. They have. One says. They say. When one is good, one is happy. When they are good, they are happy. When men are good, they are happy. When people is good, people is happy. When you are good, you are happy. (*In all those sentences, men, people, you, we are used with the indefinite meaning of one, they.*) There were many ladies; each one was happy. There were many gentle-

men; each one was happy. There were many trees; each one was green. There were many dresses; each one was pretty. One ought to be for others, *what one wants others should be for oneself* (that which one wants that the others may be for oneself). Others *are our brothers* (is our brother). Others should always be of great interest to us. Others *are often ugly brothers* (is often ugly brothers). Whom have you seen? Nobody. What book have you? No one. Have you an advantage in that? None. Have you an opinion? Not one. Nobody is perfectly happy. No one thought of *that* (to that). No one is entirely satisfied. There are many women; no one is pretty. There are many men; no one is strong. There are some dresses; no one is green. There are several pianos, no one is good. All is lost! all is saved! There is no difference between a man and a man, all are selfish, All those who are truly religious are good. All is well which ends well. *What* (that which) one says, all say it. Such think this, and such think that. Such believes herself pretty, who is not so (it.) Such run, and such walk. Such believe themselves young, when they are old. Such believe themselves witty, when they are stupid. Many think like me. Many do this and that.

II.

Parsing and Translating Exercises on *whosoever* and *whatever*, as *Adjectives, Pronouns* or *Adverbs*.

A man *whosoever* is not always a man, but a gentleman *whosoever* is always a gentleman. A woman *whosoever* is not always a woman, but a lady *whosoever* is always a lady. *Whosoever* does that, he is a wicked man. *Whosoever does not agree* (agrees not) with me, *he is wrong* (he has wrong). *Whosoever does not see* (sees not) that, he is blind. A coat *whatever* is always a coat, but a wreath *whatever* is not always a wreath. A parlor *whatever* is not always a parlor, but a house *whatever* is

always a house. Whatever *you do* (you may do) *it* (that) is well done. Whatever you *say* (may say), *it* (that) is well said. Whatever pretty that may be, it is not beautiful. Whatever essential my presence may be, I will not be there. Whatever successful you may be, you will not gain all (the) sympathies. Whosoever is agreeable to you, is sure of (the) success. Whomsoever you see, you believe them your friends. Whatever *you think* (may think) you want (that) (the) others (may) think it. (Of the) ladies whosoever and (of the) gentlemen whosoever are always (of the) ladies and (of the) gentlemen. A coat whatever, and a hat whatever, that is enough for me. Whatever you may think, I will do it. Whatever amiable *is* (may be) that child; he is only a child.

ON THE NEGATIVE.

I *do not like* (like not). I *do not speak* (speak not). I *do not think* (think not). I have not spoken. I have not liked. I have not thought.

ON AGREEMENT OF WORDS.

This garden is beautiful. This flower is beautiful. These gardens are beautiful. These flowers are beautiful. This garden and this wood are beautiful. This flower and this wreath are beautiful. This flower and this garden are beautiful. This house and this wood are beautiful. These gardens are beautiful. These flowers are beautiful. *The preferred garden* (the garden preferred). *The preferred flower* (the flower preferred). *The preferred gardens* (the gardens preferred). *The preferred flowers* (the flowers preferred). The flowers and (the) gardens preferred. *The preferred flowers and wreaths* (the flowers and (the) wreaths preferred). The flowers are preferred. Those woods are preferred. This house is preferred. As to those gardens I have liked them. As to those flowers, I have liked them. As to this garden, I have liked it. As to this flower, I

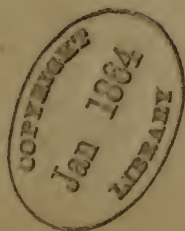
have liked it. I *do not like* (I like not) a *slandorous* (slandering) woman and disobliging; I like a woman never slandering and never disobliging. There were two women, a *supplicant* (supplicating) woman and a woman supplicating her judges. (The) man is good. (The) men are good. (The) man and (the) woman are good.

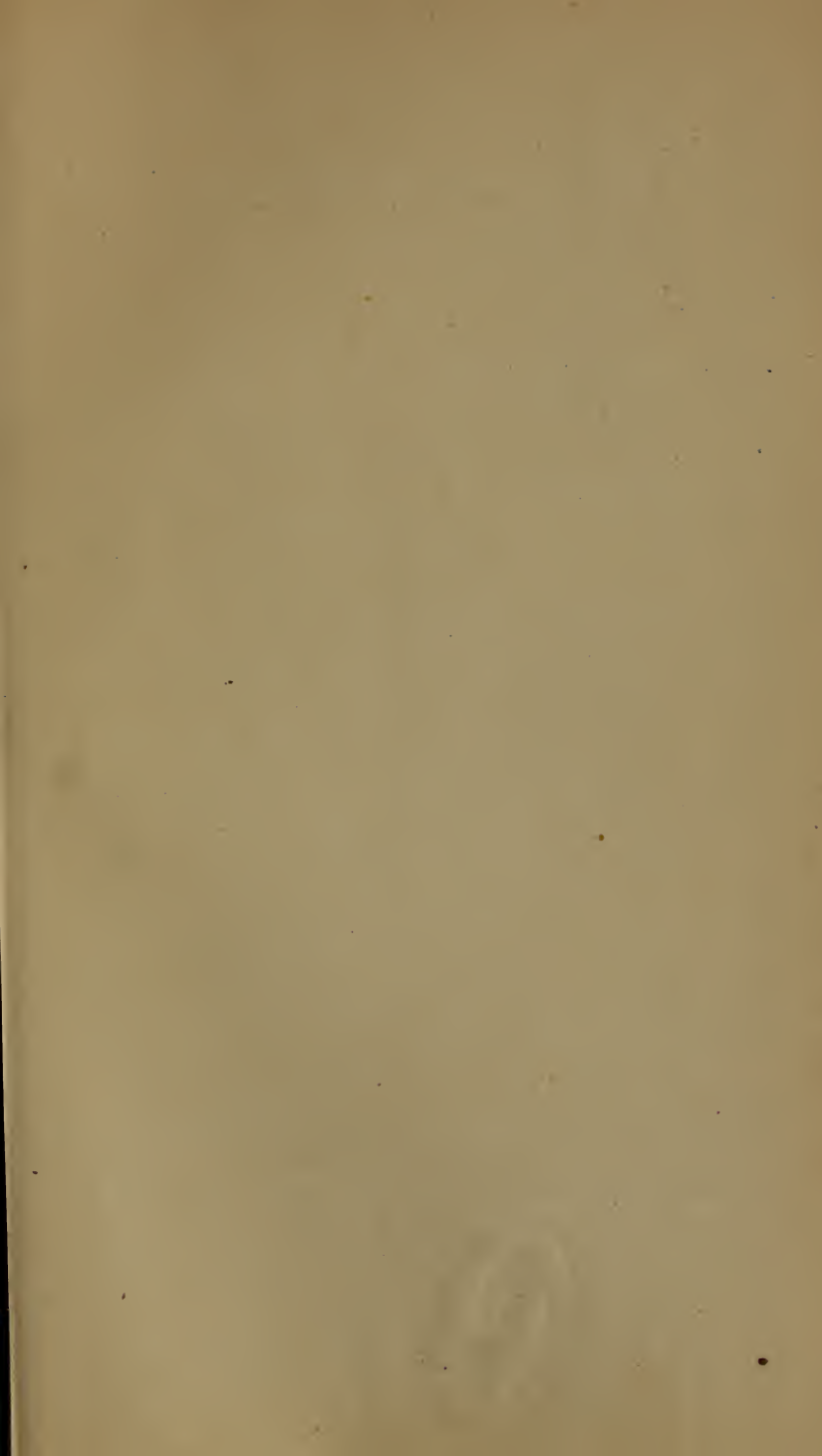
N. B.—Use and Dictionaries teach the genders of Nouns.

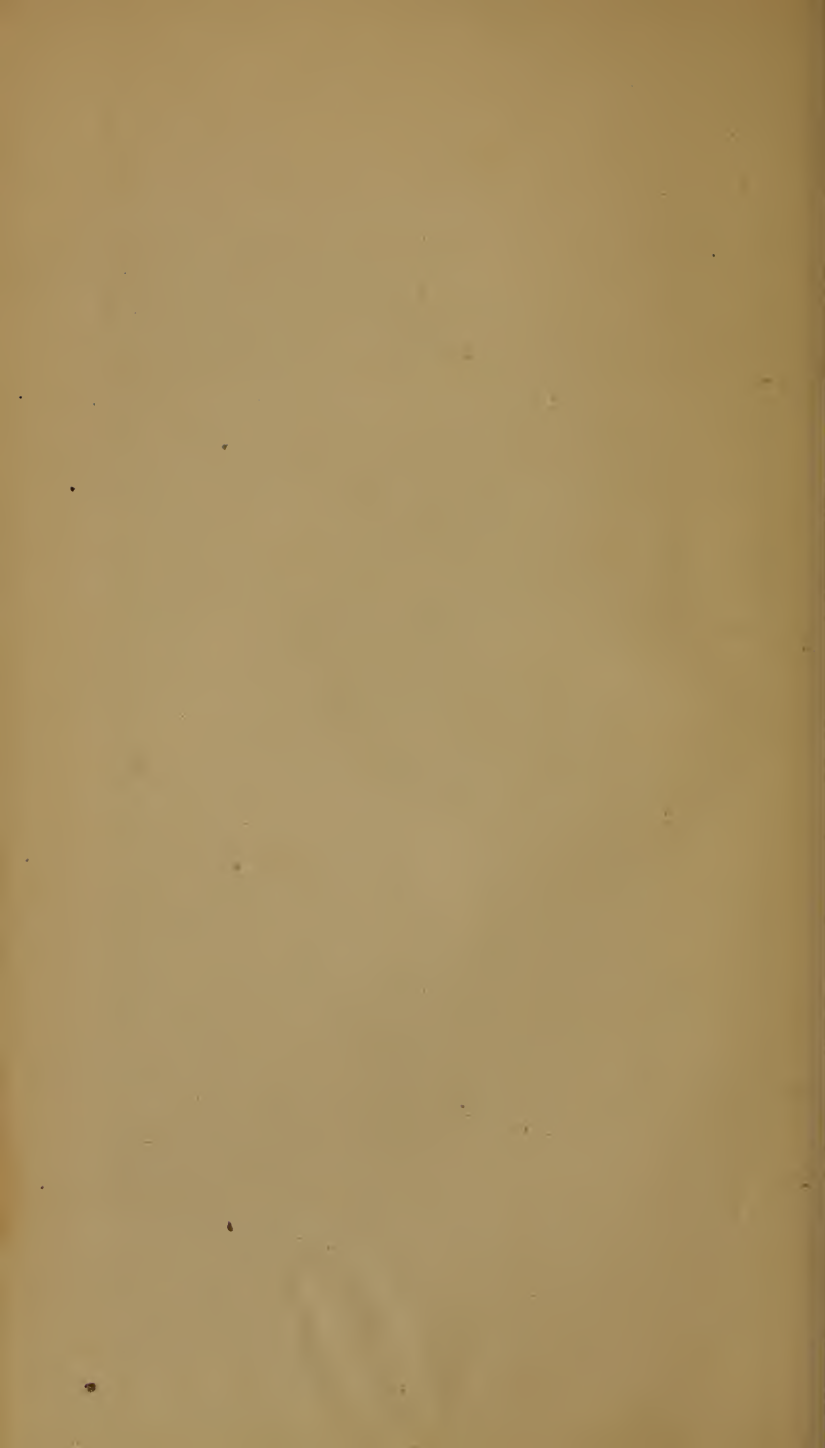
ON THE FRENCH IMPERFECT, AND ON THE PAST DEFINITE OR PERFECT.

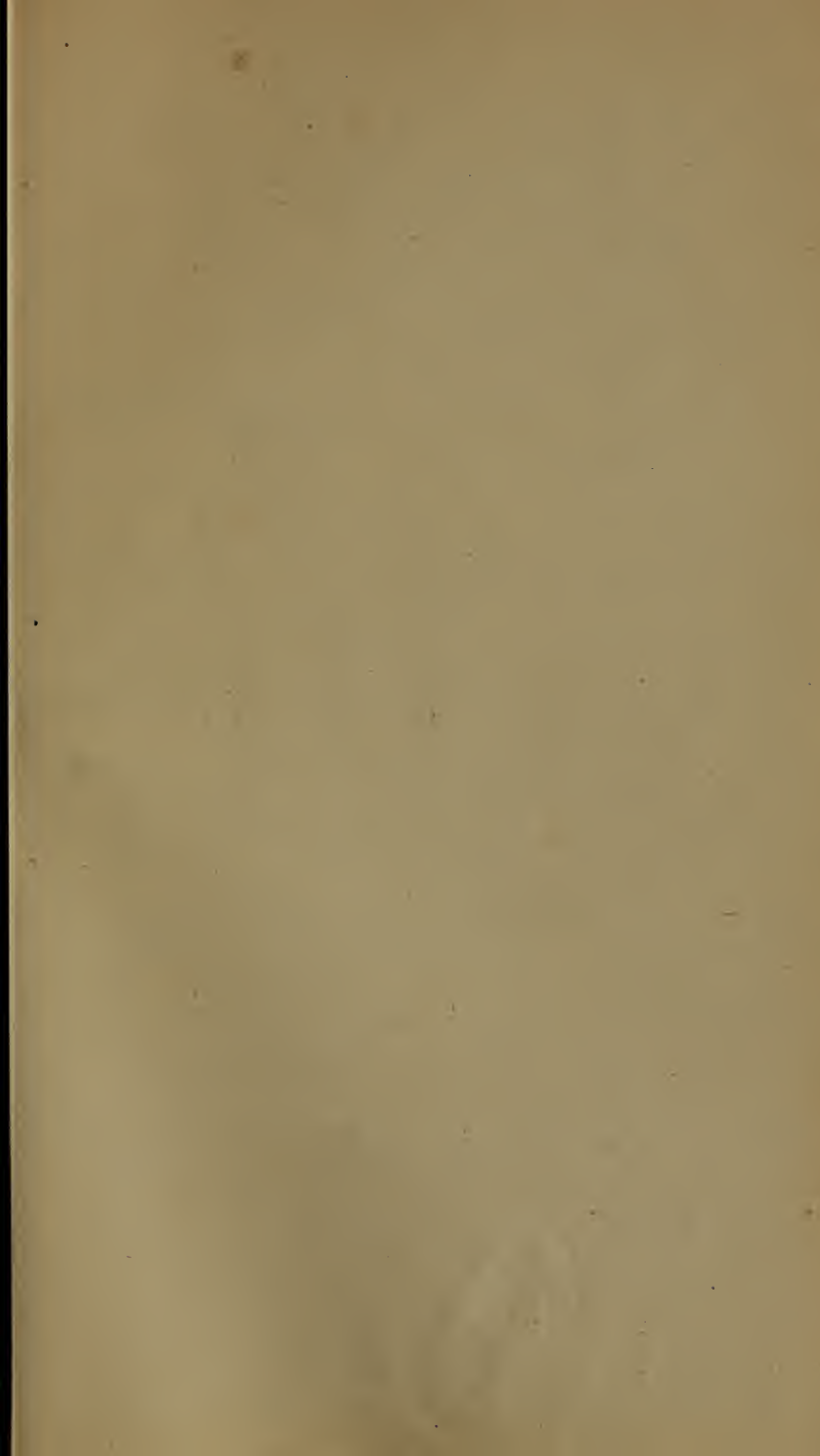
N. B.—It is often a matter of intention for using the one or the other; the past definite *relates only*; it is principally the *historical tense or narrative*. The imperfect states the facts more vividly, and revives it, so to speak; it brings it more energetically to the mind. The former says, *such thing has been once*. The latter says, *such thing was then*. In conversation and in common writing, the perfect is seldom used, but the compound as *has been*, *has made*, *has created*, is used instead.

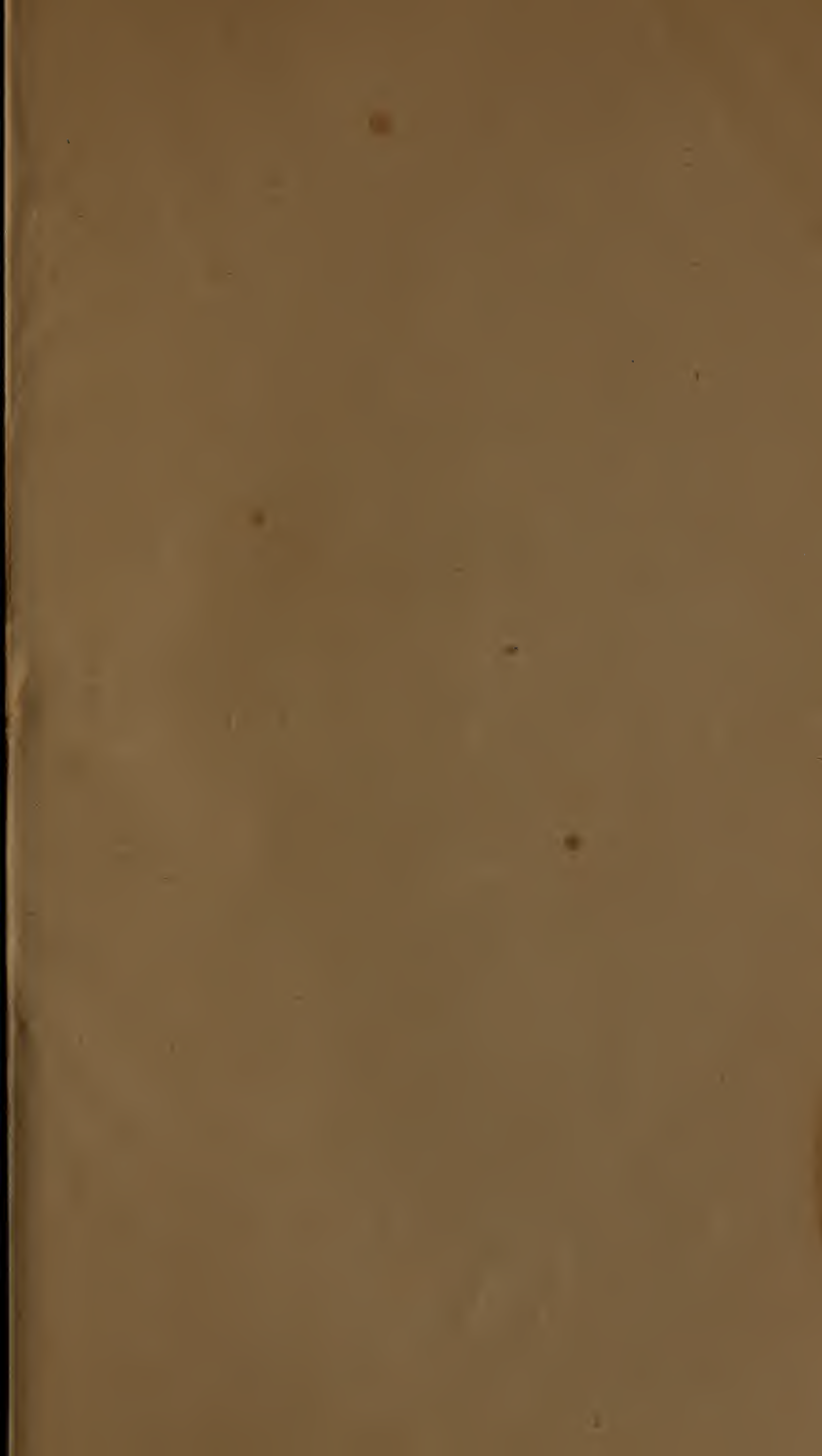
I was yesterday in the (at the) country. I was in the country only *twice* (two times) in my life. They were all astonished, and glorified God. When they were *in the* (at the) country, they *were dancing* (danced) and *were playing* (played) *the whole day* (all the day). They came and dined with us. They were very dissatisfied *with you* (of you). Vainly we said to them the truth, they *were not willing* (would not) to believe it. They were so afflicted, that they *were crying* (cried) and *were sobbing* (and sobbed). Francis was pretty when she was young. Napoleon and Turenne were two great captains. God created the world in six days. McClellan was not *in the* (at the) battle, but his army (there) was.











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